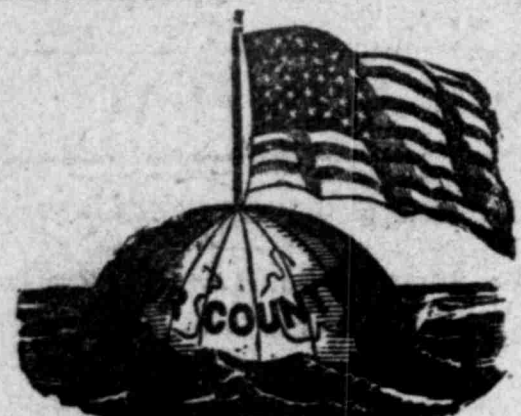


# THE Ocala Banner

FRANK HARRIS, Editor.  
P. V. Leavengood, Business Manager.



Motto: The Banner, believing those at the top well able to take care of themselves, has taken its stand in the barricades with the common people and its fight will be made for the betterment of those at the bottom.

FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1906.

## The One Mill Tax.

The amount of apportionment of the one mill tax is \$48,597.85. Marion gets \$2,403.12.

Owing to the expiration of its agreement with Panama bankers, the canal commission is receiving gold from the United States for the payment of employees.

Mr. R. Hudson Burr says that he does not hesitate to say that Mr. Thos. J. Appleyard is the candidate of the Florida East Coast railway—put up secretly and clandestinely.

Indictments charging conspiracy to defraud the government of 200,000 acres of land have been returned by the federal grand jury in Portland against twenty-one men, some of them prominent in business life.

The Citizen-Reporter has just installed a new Simplex typesetting machine. This paper enjoys the distinction of having brought the first power press and now the first typesetting machine to Lake City.

On last Tuesday morning a sale was made whereby the Gadsden County Times passed from its former owner into the hands of Messrs. J. W. Bussey and Otis E. Landers, of this city, and Book Gandy, of Thomasville. —Quincy Times.

Practically all the members of the United States senate agree in predicting that the present week will see the end of the discussion of the railroad rate bill. There is among republican senators some disposition to antagonize the compromise provision.

Mr. Otis Landers, of this city, is one of the new purchasers of the Quincy Times, one of the leading papers of that city. The many friends of this young man here are very glad to know that he is proving so much of a success and wish him all possible prosperity in the future.

The Lake View hotel at Leesburg has been sold to E. C. Worrell, a prominent business man of Moorestown, N. J. The hotel will be converted into a first-class tourist hotel and many improvements will be made on the building. This sale means much to the little city of Leesburg.

Judge Isaac A. Stewart, judge of the criminal court of record of Volusia county, filed suit for \$25,000 against C. O. Codrington, publisher of The De-Land Weekly News for slander and libel. J. Hall Brunby has also filed suit for \$10,000 against R. E. Prevatt, publisher of The Volusia County Record. The Volusia county newspapers are having a rough time of it.

Any sore of a rake may become a muck rake when muck has accumulated to such an extent that the health and safety of the community requires its removal. It is the use to which it is put that makes it what it is. Theoretically, the greatest muck rake in this country is Charles E. Hughes, whose work in cleaning out the life insurance muck beds is almost as famous as that of Hercules in cleaning the Augean stables. All honor to him for his work! He did not try to besmirch the characters of dead men, as Roosevelt did in his book.

President Roosevelt is sitting for a portrait which is to have a place in one of the buildings of the University of Berlin. It will be hung between the portraits of Dr. Nicholas Butler Murray, president of Columbia University, New York, and Dr. John W. Burgess, dean of the same institution, who has been selected as the first American professor to go to the University of Berlin. All of this is the result of the suggestion of the Emperor of Germany to have an interchange of professors resident at prominent universities of the respective countries as an expression of the cordial relations existing between them and for the promotion of higher education.

The Live Oak Democrat acted wisely and justly when it published a notice to candidates that after the issue of the Weekly Democrat of last Friday no communications would be published for or against any candidate for county office, on the ground that there would be no time to answer them before the primary, there being but one more issue of the paper before that time. The man who waits for the last issue before the election of his county papers to make charges against a candidate found his despicable game blocked so far as the Democrat was concerned—if there any such. This rule should be adopted by all the newspapers.—Times-Union.

## MR. BURR'S SPEECH.

Since listening to Mr. Burr's speech we are thoroughly convinced that the interior section is in a more deplorable and hopeless condition than we ever anticipated.

Mr. Burr says that it is the policy of the Florida railway commission to protect the small merchant and consumer and put him on an equal footing with the larger merchants, who buy in carload lots. That is to say, that the person buying a single barrel of flour shall have the same rate as a man buying a thousand barrels. Now, the rate is fixed at an hundred pounds and upwards. But why an hundred pounds? Why not fifty pounds? Because, this will more largely benefit the individual consumer, and if fifty, why not twenty-five, and if twenty-five, why not five?

This policy, which Mr. Burr is committed to carry out, will not only make wholesale houses impossible in the interior, but will likewise destroy our retail trade, and, if carried to its logical conclusion, will make merchandizing in the interior impossible.

To make this proposition plainer: The freight, we shall say, on canned goods from New York to Jacksonville, is 15 cents on one hundred pounds, and from Jacksonville to Ocala is 50 cents on one hundred pounds. Now, if the individual consumer can buy these goods in Jacksonville in small quantities and pay proportionately the same rate of freight on them as the merchant who buys them in car lots, he will do so and get the benefit of the rate, which will in the end not only put our wholesale merchants out of business, but will likewise destroy and make impossible even a retail business in the interior.

The individual, when he learns that he can buy a can of tomatoes or a sack of flour in Jacksonville as cheap as can the Ocala wholesale merchant and get the same freight rate, he will transfer his retail grocery business from Ocala to Jacksonville and will in time do his dry goods trading there also. The result will be that we can do no mercantile business in any interior city. Our merchants will in time have to go out of business. Other lines of business will have also to do the same thing. This will tend to depopulate our cities. Then the local merchants having gone out of business, their patronage will be withdrawn from newspapers and they, like the Arab, will be compelled to fold their tents and steal away. Our schools will gradually diminish and so will our churches and "Ishod" will be written on every interior portal.

According to Mr. Burr's speech we lie poor and helpless and are bound hand and foot.

It is a dismal picture, but the committee of congress that recently made its report, and to which the editor of this paper referred in his debate with Mr. Burr, sounds the same startling alarm.

That report says that every interior city from sea to sea and from lakes to gulf, are discriminated against, are compelled to pay tribute to the seaport cities and there is a feeling of insecurity and alarm everywhere prevalent.

The Jacksonville Metropolis was right when it said in reply to the Ocala Banner, "that if you want to do business, you must pull up stakes and move to Jacksonville."

We have been living in Ocala for years. We have striven in season and out of season to build a city here. We have a beautiful country, pleasing prospects, a balmy and delightful climate, a rich and productive soil, enterprising business men, but we find it impossible to build up a city. We have no wholesale establishments to speak of, no manufacturing industries, and when our phosphate, turpentine and lumber interests are exhausted, if the policy to which Mr. Burr is committed, and which seems to give him such a large matter of gratification, is continued, this country must be abandoned. There is no other hope nor any other how.

Mr. Burr's policy sounds the death knell of every interior city, and present results justify our prediction. In the whole scope of country from the extreme western portion to the extreme southern portion there is no inland city, and under the policy of the Florida railroad commission as outlined by Mr. Burr, there never can be.

As to Mr. Burr's personal allusions to the editor of this paper, they are wholly erroneous and are unworthy of one occupying a high official position. The editor of this paper has never seen an article either in the Times-Union or the St. Augustine Record advocating the abolishment of the Florida railway commission, and neither in his newspaper nor in person, has he urged that the main plank in the platform of the candidates for the legislature from this county be made the abolishment of the railroad commission.

As to our connection with what Mr. Burr calls the "Flagler divorce bill," it seems to us purely used in this contention. We say simply that we said not a word about this bill until after it had become a law, and then defended the members of the legislature who voted for it, because the law met with our highest commendation and had the bill had for its purpose the relief of John Jones or Bill Smith, our comments would have been identically the same.

We believed then and believe now that it is a good law and do not hesitate to say so.

Most of the colleges have abandoned the old custom of occupying so much time of the students in preparing for commencement exercises, and it is an example that the high and rural graded schools would do well to follow.

## GENERAL INFORMATION

Gathered from the Ends of the Earth for the Benefit of the Trade.

Van Buren, Ark., will begin shipping strawberries this week.

Connecticut's annual hay crop reaches a value of about \$10,000,000 and the potato crop about \$2,000,000.

Dispatches from the vicinity of New Castle, Ind., say the peach crop is killed, but that a big apple crop is promised.

Alabama berry growers are facing a famine of pickers. The crop is very large and many pickers will be needed.

The strawberry crop around Paducah, Ky., promises to be one of the finest raised for years. It, however, will be ten days later than last year.

George F. Brunson, a well known fruit grower, of Berrien county, Mich., declares that the strawberry crop of that county will soon be killed off entirely by what is known as the green strawberry worm.

Potsdam, N. Y., berry growers complain that the open winter has been bad for their plants, many of the young fields being winter killed. On this account they say the strawberry crop will be very short.

There is some difference between the apple prices of 1900 and 1906. In the former year they were retailing at \$1 per barrel and at the present time the wholesale quotations are \$3.50@6, with a meager supply.

Modern machinery has done much to lighten the work and lower the cost of farming, but the invention of machinery for the use of fruit growers does not compare with the devices for the use of the general farmers.

Henry J. Lamar has established at Sumnerfield, Ga., one of the finest chicken farms in America. The stocks of chickens are of the finest breeds that money can buy, and the plant is nearly perfect in equipment.

The Nashville Strawberry Association, of Nashville, Tenn., held a meeting recently on Paradise Ridge and perfected all arrangements to handle the coming crop, which promises to be the banner crop for many years.

A trip over southwest Arkansas at this time carries the impression that 1906 promises to be a banner fruit year. Pears, plums and peaches are coming into full bloom and the promise of a peach crop is surprising.

Americus, Ga., peach growers fear they will not be able to secure labor enough to properly gather their peaches. This is the first year peaches have been shipped from there in any quantity, and the crop promises to be large.

The Crown Brand Milk Company, to manufacture butter, milk and cheese, has been incorporated at Denmark, N. Y., with a capital of \$5,000. The incorporators are Herbert E. Cook, Richard C. Otis and John T. Martin, all of Denmark.

The Union Pacific railway company last week confiscated 10 cars of potatoes at Greeley and sent them out as a special train at express speed to San Francisco. A check was later sent to the owner of the shipment by the railway company.

The Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association has been assured of an allotment of \$200 from the state agricultural experiment station for studying worms and insects injurious to the cranberry, and the devising of some means for their extermination.

Orleans county, N. Y., fruit growers are making strenuous efforts to drive out the San Jose scale. An inspector is going over each young orchard and carefully examining each tree with a microscope. If the least trace of the scale is discovered the tree is pulled up and burned.

According to W. W. Ogilvie, commissioner of agriculture of Tennessee, little damage has been done to fruit or growing crops by the freeze. He has made an investigation of the peaches and he is of the opinion that reports that the crop had been badly damaged were much exaggerated.

The farmers of New Jersey use over \$1,000,000 worth of chemical fertilizers a year. These consist of nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, dried blood, tankage, fish scrap, acid phosphates, bone, bone black dissolved, Peruvian guano, sulphate of potash, kainit and intrate of potash.

It has been nineteen years on the north fork of the Gunnison in Colorado since there was a failure of an apple crop. In the last eighteen years in the same country there has been only one failure in the peach crop. Lands on which producing fruit trees are located in that part of the country are sold for from \$1,000 to \$1,200 per acre and ready purchasers are to be found. The outlook for the present year is the best in the history of Delta county.

## Even the Blind May See.

The proposition to admit free of duty all material necessary for the rebuilding of San Francisco, is in the line of precedent and ought not to meet with opposition. A similar proposition was passed after the fires in Chicago, Boston and Baltimore. But, singular as it may seem, the very ones who were naturally expected to support it are arrayed against it in the persons of the California members. The explanation of this is, that they fear to vote for a measure even though beneficial to their people, which will so clearly exemplify the advantages of free trade over the rates of the Dingley law. They fear, and doubtless with reason, that if their people see this practical exemplification of the extent to which they are freed for the benefit of the protected trusts it will revolutionize the state and relegue them to private life. The same argument will doubtless influence others of the party to similar action.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## WAS THE 1906 CAMPAIGN ONLY A DREAM?

In 1906 the democratic national convention adopted a platform, one of the planks of which follows: "But for this decision by the supreme court (the adverse decision to the income tax) there would be no deficit in the revenue under the law passed by a democratic congress in strict pursuance of the uniform decisions of that court for nearly one hundred years, that court having in that decision sustained constitutional objections to its enactment which has previously been overruled by the judges who ever sat on that bench. We declare that it is the duty of congress to use all constitutional power which remains after the decision, or which may come from its reversal by the court as it may hereafter be constituted so that the burden of the taxation may be equally and impartially laid, to the end that wealth may bear its due proportion of the expenses of the government."

That plank was denounced by republican editors and republican orators, and democrats were called "anarchists" because they presumed to "criticise the courts."

The editorial remarks of the New York Tribune made after the decision of 1896 were fairly representative of the tone employed by republicans generally in the treatment of the Chicago platform, and particularly that plank above quoted. The Tribune said that the democratic movement of 1896 was a "malicious conspiracy against the honor and integrity of the nation," and added:

"Its nominal head was worthy of the cause. Nominal, because the wretched, rattle-pated boy, posing in rapid vanity and mouthing resounding rottenness, was not the real leader of that league of hell. He was only a puppet in the blood-imbrued hands of the anarchists, and other desperadoes of that stripe. But he was a willing puppet. Bryan was willing and eager. Not one of his masters was more apt than he at lies and forgeries and blasphemies and all the nameless iniquities of the campaign against the Ten Commandments. He goes down with the cause and must abide with it in the history of infamy. He had less provocation than Benedict Arnold, less intellectual force than Aaron Burr, less manliness and courage than Jefferson Davis. He was the rival of them all in deliberate wickedness and treason to the public. His name belongs with theirs, neither the most brilliant nor the most hateful in the list. Good riddance to it all, to conspiracy and conspirators, and to the full menace of repudiation and anarchy against the honor and the life of the republic."

On April 18, 1906, Theodore Roosevelt, elected to the presidency of the United States as a republican, sent to congress in a special message dealing particularly with the decision of Federal Judge J. Otis T. Humphrey in the beef trust case. Mr. Roosevelt referred to the judgment in the beef trust case as "a miscarriage of justice." Mr. Roosevelt also said "I can hardly believe that the rule of Judge Humphrey will be followed by other judges." Referring to the tendency of the times, Mr. Roosevelt said: "The danger nowadays is, not that innocent men will be convicted of crime, but that the guilty men will go scott free. This is especially the case where the crime is one of greed and cunning perpetrated by a man of wealth in the course of those business operations where the code of conduct is at variance not merely with the code of humanity and morality, but with the code as established in the law of the land." Referring to Judge Humphrey's decision, Mr. Roosevelt said: "Such interpretation of the law comes measurably near making the law a farce."

The plank in the democratic national platform of 1896 for the adoption of which democrats were denounced as anarchists is decidedly tame in comparison with the language used by the president, elected as a republican, in commenting upon the decision in the beef trust case.

In 1896, democrats pointed in a mild way to the fact that the court's decision in the income tax case was out of harmony with the uniform decisions for nearly one hundred years, and expressed the hope, by implication, that the court as thereafter constituted might reverse the decision. But Mr. Roosevelt was not at all mild in his arraignment of Judge Humphrey's decision. "A miscarriage of justice," he called it, and he added "such interpretation of the law comes measurably near making the law a farce."

Yet some of the very republican editors who in 1896 denounced as "anarchists" democrats who had indulged in the very mild reference to the income tax decision are now enthusiastically commending the president of the United States, who was elected as a republican, for the plain language he used when, in a special message to congress, he condemned Judge Humphrey's decision.

Recalling the terrible accusations made against them in 1896 by the very men who are today "out Herodding Herod," a democrat must vigorously pinch himself to be assured that he is not dreaming.—The Commoner.

## A New Use for the Camphor Tree.

A Lake Helen lady has discovered that if the leaves of camphor trees are put in hens' nests there will be no vermin abiding therein, and if coops of little chicks are set under camphor trees the insects that torture little chickens in Florida will not molest them. Those who have tried the poultry business have an easy remedy at hand for many of its perplexities if they will plant camphor trees.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

### For District Attorney—

To the Democratic Voters of the Fifth Judicial Circuit.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of State Attorney for the Fifth Judicial Circuit, at the democratic primaries to be held May 15th, 1906.

EDWIN W. DAVIS.

### For County Judge—

To the Citizens of Marion County: I announce that I am a candidate for nomination and re-election to the office of County Judge of Marion County, subject to the Democratic Primary to be held May 15th, 1906.

As I am engaged in the active administration of the duties of the office, it will not be possible for me to make an active or extended campaign.

I solicit the support of the Democratic Electors of Marion county, and pledge to them an honest, faithful and upright administration of the duties of the office if it be their desire that I shall again serve them.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH BELL.

### For District Attorney—

To the Voters of the Fifth Circuit:— I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of state attorney for the fifth judicial circuit of Florida, composed of the counties of Marion, Citrus, Sumter, Hernando and Lake, subject to the democratic primary to be held May 15, and solicit the support of the democratic voters of this district.

CARLOS L. SISTRUNK.

### For Tax Collector—

To the Marion County Democracy:— Believing that I have filled the position of tax collector for state and county during my occupancy of the office acceptably to a large majority of the tax payers of the county, I announce myself a candidate for re-election, subject to the action of the county democracy in the primaries of May 15, next. From now until the primary comes off will be my busiest season in the office, so much so that it will be impossible for me to neglect my duty to the public in order to make a personal canvass of the county. It would be a pleasure for me to meet the people at the various meetings that in all probability will be arranged by the county democratic executive committee to take place over the county within the next two months, but I think that all good citizens who know me will understand that it is duty before pleasure with me. I submit my candidacy upon my official record and I elect for another term of office, I will do my duty as I have in the past.

Very respectfully,

E. L. CARNEY.

### For Tax Collector—

I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of tax collector of Marion county, Florida, subject to the democratic primary to be held May 15, 1906 and solicit the support of the voters of this county.

J. W. BISHOP.

### For County Treasurer—

With the assurance of my hearty appreciation for past support I respectfully submit my candidacy for the treasuryship of Marion county, subject of course to the coming democratic primary.

THOS. E. PASTEUR.

### For Tax Assessor—

Thanking my friends for past favors, I respectfully announce myself a candidate for renomination in the next primary.

ALFRED AYER.

### For Representative—

To the Democratic Voters of Marion County:— After due consideration and at the request of numerous friends I hereby announce myself a candidate for representative to the legislature from Marion county, subject to the democratic primary to be held on May 15, 1906.

T. E. BIGGS.

### For Members of the School Board.

I respectfully announce my candidacy for re-election as a member of the school board from the Blitchton district.

B. R. BLITCH.

### To the Democracy of the 20th Senatorial District.

I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of state senator from the 20th Senatorial district to be voted for at the coming primary of May 15, 1906. I heartily endorse the resolution passed by the executive committee of Marion county of March 17, 1906, asking that Marion county be made an individual senatorial district, and I promise if nominated to elected to use my best efforts to carry into effect the wishes expressed in that resolution, and also to serve the best interests of the people.

Very respectfully,

J. G. BASKIN.

### For County Commissioner—

To the Democratic Voters of Marion county:— Through the solicitation of numerous friends I hereby announce myself as a candidate for county commissioner for the second county district of the county, subject to the action of the ensuing primary election. My record of fifty years residence as a citizen of Marion county is the platform upon which I stand, and by which my fellow citizens are requested by their ballots to pass upon my candidacy.

H. W. LONG.

### For Representative—

To the Democratic Voters of Marion County:— The many kind expressions coming to me, both through the press and personal interviews, endorsing my record in the legislature of 1905, and with assurances that my services in the past were acceptable to a large majority of the voters of Marion county, I again come before the people of the county as a candidate for the legislature.

If elected, I shall in the future as in the past devote my best efforts to advance and the interest and welfare of the people.

Many important events will face the next legislature of Florida, and with my past experience, I feel better qualified to materially aid in good legislation which shall be my sole consideration.

Very respectfully,

ED. L. WARTMANN.

### For State Senator—

To the Voters of the Twentieth Senatorial District.

Having been announced a candidate for the twentieth senatorial district, to be voted for at the primary May 15, 1906, I take pleasure in saying that if elected it will be my highest aim to respect the district in such a manner of commemoration that words of commendation. I recognize the justice of the resolution adopted by the committees of both counties, that in the appointment to be made in 1907 Marion county alone shall constitute a senatorial district, and will use my best effort to accomplish that result.

Very respectfully,

D. H. BAKER.

## FOR BOTH

One disease of thinness in children is scrofula; in adults consumption. Both have poor blood; both need more fat. These diseases thrive on leanness. Fat is the best means of overcoming them; cod liver oil makes the best and healthiest fat and

## SCOTT'S EMULSION

is the easiest and most effective form of cod liver oil. Here's a natural order of things that shows why Scott's Emulsion is of so much value in all cases of scrofula and consumption. More fat, more weight, more nourishment, that's why.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists  
409-415 Pearl Street, New York  
50c. and \$1.00 : : : : All druggists

### For Representative:

I am a candidate for representative and I want the job. I will abide by the rules of the coming primaries and promise, if nominated, not to amaze the world at my statesmanship; nor be the biggest fool in Tallahassee, a' coming loaded, and, candidates, positively no infringements on my campaign thunder. Patent applied for.

L. S. LIGHT.

### For Tax Assessor—

To the Democratic Voters of Marion county:

At the solicitation of some of my friends, I believing myself that county offices should be changed occasionally, I hereby announce myself a candidate for Tax Assessor for Marion county, subject to the democratic primary to be held May 15, 1906. I therefore solicit the support of the democratic voters of Marion county.

Respectfully,

F. B. TURNER.

### For County Commissioner:

To the democratic voters of Marion County—At the earnest solicitation of a number of my friends I hereby announce my candidacy for the position of commissioner from the second district of Marion county, subject to the action of the democratic primary election to be held May 15th.

J. M. MATHEWS.

### For Representative:

To the democratic voters of Marion County—I will meet the candidates at McIntosh Thursday, 26th, and enter the race for the legislature. I have been encouraged to do so by the kind expressions of my good friends in various parts of the county. I will promise the people an interesting time. I shall conceal nothing that a candidate should tell, and if sent to Tallahassee I will do all in my power to prevent the enactment of laws that will tend to increase taxes.

Respectfully,

GEO. G. MATHEWS.

Under the solicitation of a number of my friends I have agreed to announce myself a candidate for county commissioner from the second district, Marion county, subject to the democratic primary.

J. H. BRASS.

### For Commissioner:

To the Voters of Marion County:— Since it is impossible for the court house to be completed this year, and believing that I can serve the people in the completion and final arrangements of the same, as well as any man in the district, therefore I take this method of announcing my candidacy for re-election to the office of county commissioner from the 4th district. My official record is well known to all, and I ask your consideration of the same.

Respectfully,

N. A. FORT.

### For the Legislature:

I hereby submit my name to the democratic voters of Marion county at the primary election to be held May 15, as a candidate for member of the legislature from this county. If elected I promise to earnestly and conscientiously represent the best interests of my constituents, and on that platform ask the support of the Marion county democracy at the coming primary.

C. L. BITTINGER.

### For County Commissioner 5th District:

Thinking the democratic voters of this county for the flattering vote given me two years ago for the office of county commissioner, for the 5th district, and being assured that my conduct in office has given satisfaction in obedience to a very general request I announce my candidacy for re-election.

CHAS. W. TURNER.

### For Commissioner—

To the Democratic Voters of Marion County:— Being requested by many friends I hereby announce myself as candidate for county commissioner for district No. 4, subject to democratic primary of May 15th, 1906.

E. O. CORDREY.

### County Commissioner:

I hereby announce my candidacy as county commissioner from commissioner's district No. 3, Marion county, Florida, subject to the democratic primary of May 15th, next.